

EXHIBIT 7

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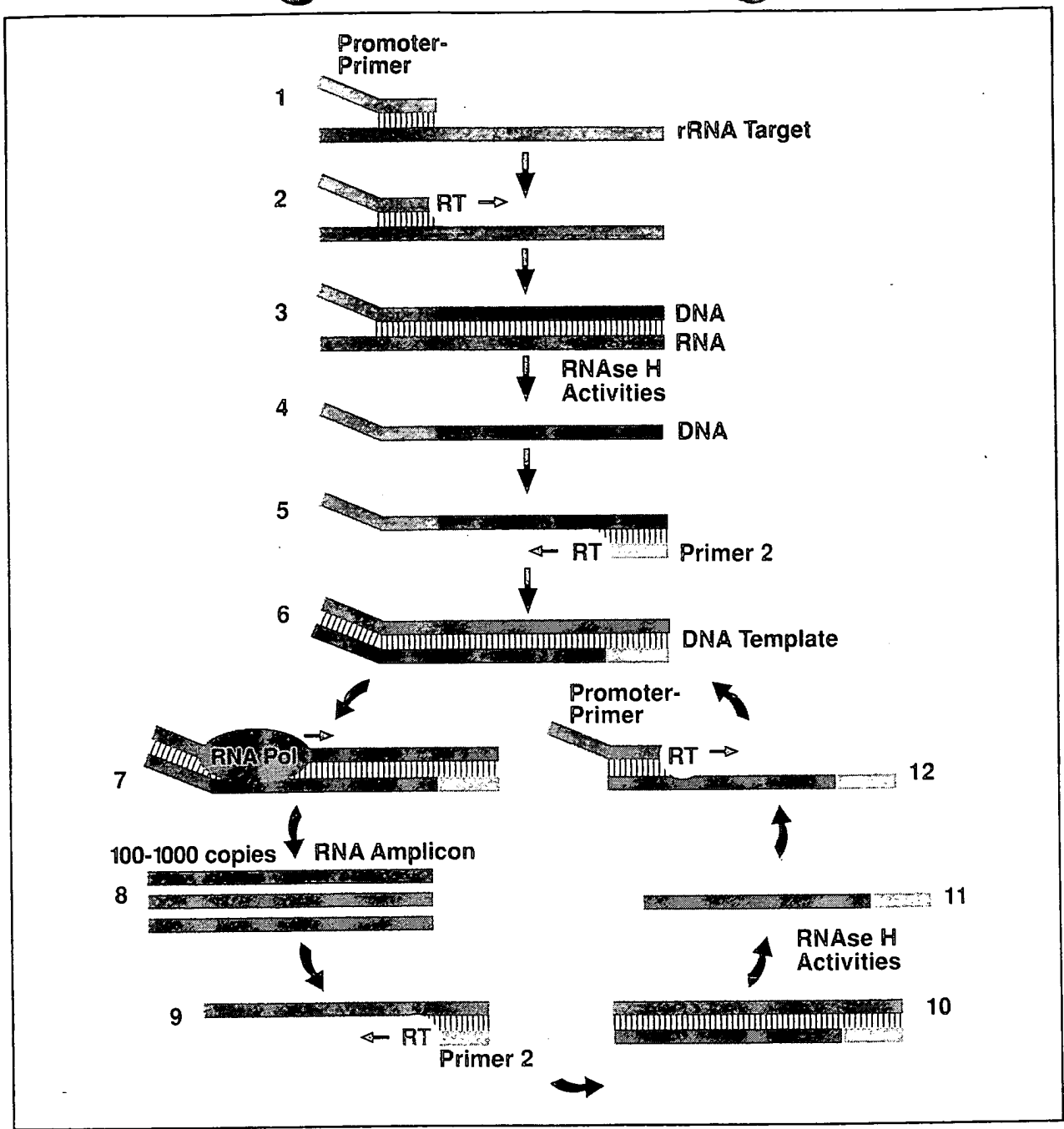


FIGURE 1. Transcription-Mediated Amplification Cycle (TMA):

- Step 1: Promoter-primer binds to rRNA target.
- Step 2: Reverse Transcriptase (RT) creates DNA copy of rRNA target.
- Step 3: RNA:DNA duplex.
- Step 4: RNase H activities of RT degrades the rRNA.
- Step 5: Primer 2 binds to the DNA and RT creates a new DNA copy.
- Step 6: Double-stranded DNA template with a promoter sequence.
- Step 7: RNA polymerase (RNA Pol) initiates transcription of RNA from DNA template.
- Step 8: 100-1000 copies of RNA amplicon are produced.
- Step 9: Primer 2 binds to each RNA amplicon and RT creates a DNA copy.
- Step 10: RNA:DNA duplex.
- Step 11: RNase H activities of RT degrades the rRNA.
- Step 12: Promoter-primer binds to the newly synthesized DNA. RT creates a double-stranded DNA and the autocatalytic cycle repeats resulting in a billion-fold amplification.